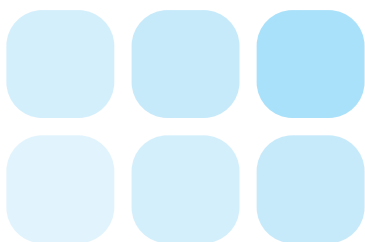


2009 Water Quality Report



Conserve Water
and Promote a
Sustainable Lifestyle



Carlsbad Municipal Water District – A subsidiary district of the City of Carlsbad

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Quality

This report explains how drinking water provided by the Carlsbad Municipal Water District is delivered to homes and businesses. Included is information

about the water district's water quality and how it meets and/or exceeds all 2008 state and federal water quality standards for drinking water.



Supply

The Carlsbad Municipal Water District currently imports all of its drinking water supply. There are no local sources of fresh drinking water. Imported water originates hundreds of miles away from the Colorado River through the Colorado River Aqueduct,

and from Northern California through the California Aqueduct (also known as the State Water Project).



California Aqueduct

Water from these sources is imported and treated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California at its Lake Skinner Treatment Plant in Riverside County and the San Diego County Water Authority at its Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant in San Marcos. After rigorous treatment, the water travels

through San Diego County Water Authority owned pipelines and is purchased and distributed by the Carlsbad Municipal Water District to its customers.

Challenges

Unprecedented water supply challenges face the San Diego region. Long term drought conditions in the Colorado River Basin and legal restrictions on water from Northern California to protect threatened fish species prompted Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger to declare a state of emergency – water shortage in early 2009.

Reduced imported water deliveries from the Metropolitan Water District resulted in mandatory cutbacks to water agencies throughout the region beginning July 1, 2009. In response the Carlsbad Municipal Water District implemented mandatory water use restrictions for residents and businesses. Water is a precious resource. Please continue to look for ways to conserve water.

Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



Colorado River

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Note:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control

(CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Source Water Assessment

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in December 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water

Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A summary of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the Metropolitan Water District by phone at 213-217-6850.



Storm drain outfall

How to Contact Us

This report covers testing for contaminants in 2008. For questions or concerns regarding the quality of Carlsbad's drinking water, contact Steven Plyler at the Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD): 760-438-2722 or e-mail: water@carlsbadca.gov.

To participate in decisions that affect drinking water in the CMWD service area, please watch the CMWD Board of Directors meeting agenda for drinking water items. CMWD Board meetings are held in conjunction with the Carlsbad

City Council on an as needed basis on Tuesday evenings. Agendas may be obtained at www.carlsbadca.gov or Carlsbad City Hall, 1200 Carlsbad Village Drive. Comments regarding drinking water are always welcome.

This report is mailed to all CMWD customers and is available at most city facilities. This report may be photocopied and distributed or posted in a prominent place at your facility. Additional copies are available on the Internet at www.carlsbadca.gov/water.

Carlsbad Municipal Water District

5950 El Camino Real, Carlsbad, CA 92008

Hours: Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

760-438-2722 • water@carlsbadca.gov

Additional sources for water quality information:

San Diego County Water Authority

858-522-6600 • www.sdcwa.org

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

800-CALL-MWD 225-5693 • www.mwdh2o.com

California Department of Health Services

Division of Drinking Water & Environmental Management

619-525-4159 • www.cdhs.ca.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html

To participate in decisions that affect drinking water in the CMWD service area, please watch the CMWD agenda for drinking water items.

Level 2 Drought Alert

California is facing a water shortage caused by years of below-average rainfall, low snowmelt runoff and the largest court-ordered water restrictions in state history. As a result, the San Diego County Water Authority reduced water deliveries to water agencies in the region by 8 percent. To increase water conservation, the Carlsbad Municipal Water District joined the San Diego County Water Authority and declared a Level 2 Drought Alert, implementing mandatory water cutbacks beginning July 1, 2009.

Restrictions Include:

- Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than three assigned days a week from July through October (does not apply to commercial growers or nurseries):
 - Homes with odd-numbered addresses: Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday
 - Homes with even-numbered addresses: Saturday, Monday & Wednesday
 - Apartments, condos and businesses: Monday, Wednesday & Friday
- Limit lawn watering and landscape irrigation with sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes a station, per assigned day (this does not apply to systems using water efficient devices, such as drip irrigation).
- Irrigate landscape before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. only.
- Stop water waste from inefficient landscape irrigation, such as runoff, overspray and misdirected sprinklers.
- Use a bucket or a hose with a shutoff nozzle when watering landscaped areas with no irrigation system.
- No washing down of hard surfaces, such as driveways, patios, sidewalks and parking lots with a hose, unless necessary to remove safety and sanitary hazards.
- If washing a vehicle at home, use a bucket and hose equipped with a shutoff nozzle.



A complete list of all water restrictions can be found on the water district's Web site at www.carlsbadca.gov/water or call 760-438-2722 for more information.



Conserving Water

There are many ways to help conserve water. Here are some small ideas that can add up to big water savings. Imagine how much water families could save if showers were shortened by just one minute.

Indoors:

Conservation Tip

- Run the dishwasher only when full
- Turn off water when brushing teeth
- Shorten showers
- Wash only full loads of clothes
- Fix leaky toilets
- Fix leaky faucets
- Replace older, inefficient clothes washers
- Replace older, high-volume flushing toilets

Estimated Savings

- 2-4.5 gallons per load
- 2 gallons per minute
- 2.5 gallons per minute
- 15-50 gallons per load
- 30-50 gallons per day per toilet
- 15-20 gallons per day per leak
- 20-30 gallons per load
- 2.2-3.8 gallons per flush

Outdoors:

Conservation Tip

- Adjust sprinklers to prevent overspray and runoff
- Repair leaks and broken sprinklers
- Install a drip irrigation system
- Replace a portion of lawn with native plants
- Use a broom to clean driveways and sidewalks
- Install pool and spa covers to reduce evaporation

Estimated Savings

- 15-25 gallons per day
- 10 gallons per minute per leak
- 20-25 gallons per day
- 33-60 gallons per day per 1,000 sq. ft.
- 8-18 gallons per minute
- 30 gallons a day

For more ideas on how to conserve water, please visit www.carlsbadca.gov/water or www.20gallonchallenge.com.

How to Read This Report

As you read the water quality tables in this report, compare the level of constituents found in CMWD's water in the "Skinner Plant" and "Twin Oaks Valley Plant" columns with the standards set for them in the MCL and PHG columns. CMWD's water did not violate any drinking water standards in 2008.

The following are key terms to help you understand the standards we used to measure drinking water safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Abbreviations

AI	Aggressiveness Index
AL	Action Level
CFU	Colony-Forming Units
DBP	Disinfection By-Products
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
N	Nitrogen
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NL	Notification Level
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
P or ND	Positive or Not Detected
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique
$\mu\text{S/cm}$	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter ($\mu\text{mho/cm}$)

Summary Information for Contaminants Monitored During Periods of Operational Changes or Monitored Pursuant to New Regulation

Fluoride (Treatment-related)

The Metropolitan Water District started adding fluoride at each of the five water treatment plants in fall 2007, adjusting the natural fluoride level in the water (ranging at 0.1 - 0.4 ppm) to the optimal range of 0.7 - 0.8 ppm, as State regulations require that fluoridating systems comply with temperature-appropriate fluoride levels as indicated in Section §64433.2 of the California Title 22 Code of Regulations.



Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)

The Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule's IDSE was conducted between April 2007 and March 2008 for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) in conjunction with Stage 1 D/DBP Rule's compliance monitoring. All TTHM and HAA5 values from the 19 IDSE specific samples were within the range of values reported for Metropolitan's distribution system. Information on these samples is available upon request.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding a Secondary MCL

Odor Threshold

In April 2008, the annual sample for the Threshold Odor Number (TON) from the Skinner Water Treatment Plant was reported at 14 TON, exceeding the secondary MCL of 3 TON for drinking water. The Metropolitan Water District reported the high TON level to CDPH and collected quarterly follow-up samples as required in July (7 TON) and October (29 TON). The Metropolitan Water District utilizes a flavor-profile analysis (FPA) method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately and found the FPA samples from this location acceptable. No taste and odor event was observed and no complaint was received during that time.

Secondary standards are aesthetic standards that address the effects on taste, odor and appearance of drinking water. Health effects language is not required for exceedance of a secondary MCL.

Required Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Carlsbad Municipal Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



2008 Water Quality Report to MWD Member Agencies

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Skinner Plant Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluent			Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Skinner Plant Range Average	Twin Oaks Plant Range Average	Twin Oaks Valley Plant	
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	20 - 42 31	—		

PRIMARY STANDARDS-Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	0.3	NA	Highest % < 0.3	0.08	Range Average % 0.3	0.044 - .075	Soil runoff

MICROBIOLOGICAL

Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range Average	0.0 - 0.8	ND - Present	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range Average	0.1	2.3	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range Average	0.061 Local	ND - Present	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Range Average	0	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Acrylamide	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	TT		Water treatment chemical impurities
Epichlorohydrin	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	TT		Water treatment chemical impurities

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum (e)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Highest RAA	ND	ND - 28	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	ND - 115	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Copper (e.g.) 33 sites triennial 2006	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	Range Average	90%ile Local 0.75 Local	100	Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (h)	ppm	(h)	1	0.1	Range	0.7 - 1.3	0.77 - 0.87	Water additive for dental health
Treatment-related	ppm				Range	0.2 - 1.0	0.81	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Highest RAA	ND - 0.5	0.22 - 0.25	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion

RADIOLOGICALS

Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	3.3 - 4.3	Single	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND - 8.8	Sample	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND	Sample	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Particle Activity (k)	pCi/L	NA	0.019	1	Range	ND	Sample	1.12	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	pCi/L	5	(0)	NA	Range	ND	Sample	ND - 1.12	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	2.3 - 2.7	Sample	1.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	80	NA	1	Average	2.5	Sample		

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (m)

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (n)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range	28 - 60		16 - 45	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	39		32	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (n)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range	18 - 68			By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA	43			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range	Distribution System-wide: 31 - 58 Local 45.2 Local			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (o)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	12 - 24		ND - 7.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (o)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	16		3.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (o)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	Distribution System-wide: 3.9 - 3.7			By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA	14			
Halacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	Distribution System-wide: 6.9 - 33 Local 19.7 Local			By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA				
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range	1.4 - 3.2			Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.4		ND - 35	
Bromate (p)	ppb	10	(0)	5.0	Range	NA	Range	ND	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	TT	TT	1.9 - 2.7	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	TT		2.3	

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Aluminum (e)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND	Range	ND - 28	Residue from water treatment process;
					Highest RAA	ND	Average	ND	natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	92 - 99	Sample	95	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Highest RAA	96			seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	2	Range	ND - 1.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Highest RAA	2	Average	ND	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	Range	ND	ND	ND - 24	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND			
Odor Threshold (q)	TON	3	NA	1	Range	7 - 29	Sample	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	17	Sample		Substances that form ions in water;
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	857 - 971	Sample	920	seawater influence
					Highest RAA	913	Sample		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	173 - 221	Sample	200	Industrial wastes
					Highest RAA	195	Sample		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	502 - 590	Sample	530	seawater influence
					Highest RAA	542	Sample		

2008 Water Quality Report to MWD Member Agencies

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Skinner Plant Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluent			Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Skinner Plant Range Average	Twin Oaks Plant Range Average	Twin Oaks Valley Plant	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	0.04 - 0.05 0.05			Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 4 ND		NA NA	Naturally present in the environment
CHEMICAL									
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	94 - 113 105 Sample	Single Sample	120	
Boron	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	Range Highest RAA	120 - 150 140 Sample	Single Sample	150	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	52 - 67 59 Sample	Single Sample	60	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	Range Average	25 24 - 58 Sample	Sample	308 - 350 329	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial processes
Chromium VI (s)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range Highest RAA	0.09 - 0.30 0.21 Sample	Single Sample	ND	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Corrosivity (t) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	12.1 - 12.4 12.3 Sample	Single Sample	12.0	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (u) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	0.24 - 0.63 0.44 Sample	Single Sample	.54	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	222 - 273 247 Sample	Single Sample	250	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	21 - 27 24 Sample	Single Sample	24	
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	8.0 - 8.2 8.1 Sample	Single Sample	8.1	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	4.1 - 4.7 4.5 Sample	Single Sample	4.5	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	83 - 94 89 Sample	Single Sample	94	
TOC N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (v)	ppm ppt	TT NA	NA 3	0.30 2	Range Highest RAA Range	1.9 - 2.5 2.2 Average ND - 10 Distribution System-wide:	Range Average	1.9 - 2.7 2.3 NA	Various natural and man-made sources By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial processes

Footnotes

- (a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. In 2008, 8818 samples were analyzed and nine samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.
- (c) E. coli MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.
- (d) All distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/mL.
- (e) Aluminum, copper, MTBE, and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.
- (f) MTBE reporting level is 0.5 ppb.
- (g) Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule, which requires water samples to be collected at the consumers' tap. If action levels are exceeded in more than 10% of the consumer tap samples, water systems must take steps to reduce these contaminants.
- (h) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
- (i) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.
- (j) Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb.
- (k) The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.
- (l) State MCL is 5 pCi/L for combined Radium-226 and -228.
- (m) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. Compliance was based on the RAA.
- (n) Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the following: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.
- (o) DLR is 1.0 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid; and 2.0 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.
- (p) Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
- (q) Metropolitan utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. For more information, call MWD at 213-217-6850.
- (r) Data collected in November 2008. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 2. List 1 - Assessment Monitoring consists of 10 chemical contaminants for which standard analytical methods were available. List 2 - Screening Survey consists of 15 contaminants for which new analytical methods were used. All analysis conducted by contract laboratories. Values listed in State DLR column are Federal minimum reporting levels.
- (s) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
- (t) $AI < 10.0$ = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water $AI > 12.0$ = Non-aggressive water $(10.0 - 11.9)$ = Moderately aggressive water.
- (u) Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate.
- (v) Analysis conducted by Metropolitan Water Quality Laboratory using Standard Methods 6450B.

The Environment is Connected to Water

Handling Waste Properly Helps Protect Our Water Supply.

Recycle

- For glass and plastic look for the pete symbol
- Recycle aluminum and tin
- Recycle paper, newspaper, magazines, phone books and cardboard
- Recycling saves energy



- Recycling saves our clean air and clean water
- Recycling conserves our natural resources
- Recycling saves landfill space
- Recycling saves money and creates jobs

Reuse

- Reuse bags, beverage containers, towels and more
- Try renting items you don't use very often
- Use reusable plastic containers for food instead of plastic bags
- Repair and fix a broken item instead of buying a new one
- Donate or sell old items instead of throwing them away

Reduce

- Reduce waste from the landfill by recycling and reusing
- Reduce waste from entering the storm drains which could contaminate our water supply
- Reduce disposables and use reusable plates, cups and utensils
- Choose products without individually plastic-wrapped multiple servings
- Buy products that are durable and long-lasting

For more information on the City of Carlsbad Environmental Programs, call 760-602-4646.



What You Can Do To Help

Sweep or Rake

Sweep up debris and put it in a trash can. Hosing off sidewalks, parking areas and garages is not permitted. Rake up yard waste and start a compost pile.



Dispose of Yard Waste More Frequently

By disposing of grass, leaves, shrubs and other organic matter more frequently, less will wash into storm drains.

Reduce Use of Landscape Chemicals

Decrease the use of lawn and garden care products such as pesticides, insecticides, weed killers, fertilizers, herbicides and other chemicals. Over-irrigation is not permitted under the water conservation ordinance, and doing so can wash landscape chemicals into gutters and storm drains.

Use Soap Sparingly

When washing your car at home, use soap sparingly, divert wash water to landscaped areas, and pour your bucket of soapy water down the sink. Washing your car in the street is not permitted.

Clean up After Your Pets

Take a bag when you walk your pets and be sure to always clean up after them. Flush pet waste down the toilet or seal it in a plastic bag and throw it in the trash.

Buy Non-Toxic Products

When possible, use non-toxic products in household cleaning. If you must use a toxic cleaning product, buy small quantities, use it sparingly and properly dispose of unused portions. For the household hazardous waste collection facility nearest you, call: 800-CLEANUP or 760-602-4646.





Carlsbad Municipal Water District
5950 El Camino Real
Carlsbad, CA 92008
760-438-2722

2009 Water Quality Report



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